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Hongkong, 23rd July, 1889.

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This Wine possesses the tonic and anti-febrile properties of the well-known Cinchona Quinquina or Jesuit's Bark, combined with the strengthening qualities of the finest Port Wine.

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Tonic.

This Tonic is strongly recommended in all diseases characterized by Anemia, Weakness, and for promoting and restoring a healthy appetite and imparting strength and vigour to the system.

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An agreeable preparation of the Sulphate of Quinine in combination with Aromatics. Eminently useful as a Tonic in cases of Debility, resulting from Fever, enervating effects of climate, &c.

Price \$1 per Bottle.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

Hongkong, China and Manila.

[5]

DEATH.

On August 12th, at Suma, Japan, E. P. MACFARLANE, L.R.C.P. and S. Edin.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1889.

There is quite a new departure in newspaper correspondence in this morning's *Daily Press*. A Canton correspondent who says he is a friend of the Plaintiff, and whose fine and large and ungrammatical Roman hand is easily recognisable, makes what is dubbed "Discourse in the case of *Yu Hok Lin v. Cray*." We have carefully perused this person's contribution to the current literature of the period, and have failed to find anything even in the shape of disclosures. The letter contains absolutely nothing of the slightest importance that was not already well known, and the writer omits to give some information regarding his friends the plaintiffs, with which he is well acquainted, and which, moreover, is not altogether unconnected with the recent trial.

If the *China Mail* referred to the female plaintiff in the late trial as having gained an "unenviable distinction," why did this Canton foreign friend, who looks upon that expression of opinion as a personal grievance, not address the erring journal directly, instead of sending his stupid but palpably interested gabbles to the *Daily Press*? And why did the morning paper stuffily itself by publishing a letter that, according to all rules of journalistic

etiquette, ought in the first place to have been forwarded to the *China Mail*?

What business has this Canton foreign "friend of the plaintiffs" to attack and abuse in the public press a man who, he knows quite well, is not at present in a position either to explain or to defend himself? We are surprised that our morning contemporary allowed itself to be made the vehicle of such an exhibition of cowardly and purposeless personal spite. *Yu Shui Wan* may have forged his sister's name to certain documents, and as he has fled the colony it seems more than probable that he committed perjury in the witness box; but these are matters which at the present stage can only concern the authorities, and under any circumstances can have nothing to do with the innocently impartial and disinterested (?) foreign gentleman who is such a great friend of Madame *Yu Hok Lin*. If this no doubt charming lady authorised her Canton foreign champion to coarsely and quite unnecessarily abuse her own brother in the public newspapers, now that *Yu Shui Wan* is in the position of a criminal fleeing from what is supposed to be outraged justice, we should imagine that her alleged numerous Chinese and foreign friends will scarcely care to further acknowledge the existence of such tender ties.

This Canton oracle, who claims to be "behind the scenes," regrets that the Press did not report the case more fully as, in his opinion, it was a much (sic) more than usually interesting one, and he trusts soon to reveal to the public the whole truth of the business from beginning to end, through the medium of our morning contemporary's valuable columns. We rather think that our contemporary will hardly feel disposed to publish any more of this self-constituted judge's inconsequent twaddle. The full details of the case of *Yu Hok Lin v. Cray* were of no public interest whatever; the suit was the outcome of one of those paltry family squabbles so common amongst Chinese, and certainly ought never to have been allowed to come into court. It is regrettable that the nominal defendant should have been a well-known English solicitor; and that the Green Island Cement Company should have in any way been mixed up with such a shady business, but beyond these particulars, which were duly reported, the Hongkong community had no interest; the washing of dirty linen between Mr. *Yu Shui Wan* and his amiable sister, Madame *Yu Hok Lin*, concerned themselves only—with the addition perhaps of the latter's philanthropic foreign friend in Canton.

As we understand that the Green Island Cement Company's shares which were the subject of dispute in *Yu Hok Lin v. Cray* were sold, the bone of contention in another suit which will shortly come before the Supreme Court, and in which the Canton foreign gentleman's friends are defendants, we refrain at present from further comment, as it is not improbable that "A friend of the plaintiffs" may have an opportunity of "revealing the whole truth" in the witness box. Instead of through the medium of an anonymous letter in a public newspaper, Mr. *Yu Shui Wan* may not be a very estimable person, nor has his career in this colony been such as to make him an object for sympathy now that Nemesis is on his track, but however culpable he may have been that cannot justify the spiteful vituperation of this anonymous meddler, who even lacks the courage to show his *bona fides* by appending his name to his attack.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The U.S.S. *Palos* arrived at Nagasaki from Chemulpo on the 21st inst.

A CORPSE was crushed to death yesterday, in Messrs. Reiss' godown, by a pile of cotton-bales falling on him.

At Rome it is announced in ecclesiastical circles that the Pope's expressed desire for the Cardinal to select Cardinal Lavigne as his successor, met with the approval of the prelates, and that there is no doubt Lavigne will be the next Pope.

We have frequently noticed the propensity of Chinese in the witness stand in the Police Court, when giving their evidence, to give the euphonious term of "Kwa! Chai!" to the constable, be the nationality of "Bobbie" what it may. This term, if sweet sounding, has also the merit of force, as perceived from its literal translation—"servants of the devil!"

Or President Carnot's face a clever word-painter writes: "It is long, very yellow, and the beard and mustache are still almost perfectly black. It is one of those faces that seem to go all backward and slantwise. The forehead retreats; the chin goes forward; the cheek-bones are high." Carnot's eyes are kind and tender, but very anxious, and his face is lined with care.

MANY tests have been suggested to determine whether or not life is extinct where death has appeared to occur. One of the most recent, and held to be one of the most reliable, is called the ammonia-hypodermic test. In using this test the operator injects one hypodermic syringe of strong solution of ammonia under the skin of the arm or some other convenient portion of the body. If the body be not dead—if there be the faintest circulation—the ammonia will produce on the skin, over the point where it was injected, a bright red patch, on the surface of which raised red spots will appear; but if there be absolute death, there will be produced a brown dark blotch, which is definitely conclusive against any possible vitality.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s extra steamer *Kiwa* left Bombay for this port at 5.30 p.m. yesterday.

The Nagasaki *Rising Sun* of the 14th inst. says that the Portuguese gunboat *Rio Lima* is still at that port, awaiting orders from Lisbon.

PASTOR (to candidate for church membership)—"Is this lady your wife, sah?" "Yes, sah." "What's de certificate ob marriage?" "At home, sah. De y's a pair ob twins, sah."

A MOVEMENT has been started in England to put an end, if possible, to the custom which demands that women shall inconvenience and injure themselves physically by arraying themselves in mourning whenever a member of their family dies.

MR. DOBERCK writes to-day that the typhoon isn't a typhoon, after all; it is a shallow depression to the south-east of Hongkong. "If this sort of thing goes on much longer, we shall begin to think the 'shallow depression' is physical, not atmospheric."

A PENNSYLVANIA editor has discovered that everything in nature is playful. He says: "The lightning plays, the wind whistles, the thunder rolls, the snow flies, the waves leap and the fields smile. Even the trees shoot and the rivers and streams run."

AN American writer sarcastically remarks that England has over one million dollars invested in the manufacture of idols for heathen countries, and yet the churches of that country are continually calling for more money and more missionaries to suppress idolatry.

A KORE native paper, the *Yushin Nippo*, says that Japanese are much more careful of their health than they used to be, and the mortality is consequently less than formerly. Salt-water bathing has become very popular, and the seaside resorts are generally crowded.

Two tailors with a grievance against a priest at Wanchai tried to give vent yesterday by heaving a brick at his cook. The old shaveling acted promptly, first giving the pair into custody and then plastering his cook's wound up with tobacco; to alleviate the pain and act as a styptic. The men are remanded.

FROM the Melbourne War Cry—"We" want short, spicy but for the *Cry*, not church style, which is calculated to put you to sleep while you read it, but some of the Go-ahead Salvation Army, Blood-and-Fire, Holy Ghost, Hell, Damnation, and Judgment kind, which will make every man shake as he reads it, and set all the devils in Hell trembling!

SHE—It must be awfully nice, Jack, to be a great editor and to be able to sway men's minds with the stroke of a pen. HE—But you don't know the discouragements of the profession, Flo! I've been trying to sway the business manager's mind on a financial point for some weeks, but without success. SHE—I dare say it is some dark, deep problem that he fails to grasp. HE—Yes; I want a raise of 125 a month.

The Band of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders will play the following programme at the Barrack Square, to-morrow evening, commencing at 7.30 o'clock:—

March—"Bombardier" (Brill.)
Waltz—"Trial by Jury" (Godfrey.)
Polka—"The Whistling Bird" (Sims.)
Pallas—"The Duke of Cal" (Ondine.)
Quadrille—"The Lights of London" (Coco.)
Trot—"The Jolly Bachelor" (Sims.)

SOME enterprising Americans have secured a concession from the Egyptian Government for the construction of a horse-car line from Cairo to the Pyramids. There is a large amount of tourist travel at all times between the two points, and the only accommodation for travellers is the uncertain donkey. The idea of a modern American horse car, bell-punch and all, in the shadow of the Sphinx is novel, to say the least.

SOME idea of the profit to be derived from the fact that the refinery at Bremen, Germany, paid during the campaign of 1888-89, dividends of 1,100 marks to the share. These shares are of a par value of only 1,000 marks, so that here is seen the extraordinary spectacle of a business that pays 10 per cent profit in a single season. The experience of the refinery at Landsberg is encouraging, though not equal to the preceding case. The latter establishment paid dividends of 1,000 marks on shares costing \$300 marks each—no small profit under any circumstances.

The August sessions, concluded yesterday, ought to have been called the convulsions. Out of the seventeen prisoners tried only one was convicted, the prosecution in each of the other cases being unable to sustain the charge. This is phenomenal—indeed it is regrettable, in our opinion. Among the three juveniles selected there were far too many callow youths and nondescript pit individuals who neither listened nor understood. And it is certain that Mr. Chief Justice Clarke, like the judge in "Trial by Jury," must have had an extensive practice with the Bar, in restoring offenders "to their friends and relations," for he sums up most effectively in every prisoner's favor. My lord Clemency-Clark is in high favor with the members of the police force in consequence.

THE Tokyo *Official Gazette* gives some interesting information regarding longevity in certain provinces of the Japanese Empire. In the Prefecture of Yamaguchi there are: above 100 years, 3 females; above 90 years, 131 males and 237 females; above 80, 3,008 males and 4,559 females; total 7,618, of which there are 4,139 males and 3,479 females; in the Prefecture of Wakayama, there are: above 100, 31 males and 308 females; above 90, 1,041 males and 2,550 females; total 4,430, of which there are 2,072 males and 2,358 females; in the Prefecture of Ehime there are: above 100, 1 male and 3 females; above 90, 125 males and 3,935 females; above 80, 2,843 males and 3,706 females; total 6,584, of which there are 2,966 males and 3,618 females; in the Prefecture of Fukuoka, there are: above 100, 2 females; above 90, 274 males and 4,528 females; total 7,680, of which there are 2,885 males and 4,795 females.

LAST night's *China Mail* contains what is intended for a criticism on the recently-issued report of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company. It was evidently written by the office boy. Will the writer kindly explain by what method of reasoning or calculation he makes out that "if the shareholders themselves care to assume the debt on the new Dock by taking up 125 new stock in the Company, they may then look with reason for a larger dividend than that now declared?" On a capital of \$1,165,500 the Company, after the most profitable six months' working, with one exception, on record, pay the handsome half-yearly dividend of 1 per cent. And the *China Mail* wants to make out that by increasing the capital to two millions and a half of dollars by the issue of new scrip the shareholders could then look with reason for a larger dividend than that now declared. The idiosyncrasy of such fudge is too apparent to require countering.

Two Japanese were fined at Nagasaki the other day for living in the foreign settlement—there without the necessary permission.

PRICES of great violins have reached the highest mark of their history. A Stradivarius is advertised for the unheard-of sum of \$5,000.

It is stated that in Hyogo *ken* during the present year 326 persons have contracted infectious diseases, and of that number 216 have died.

THE Nashville *American* editor has been to see the "Curly" Bellow and Mrs. James Brown Potter's representation of "Antony and Cleopatra," and declares that "A diamond surcingle with a gold fig-leaf attachment is the Potter ideal of a proper stage costume."

It has been calculated that the railways of the world are worth nearly 7,600,000,000, or about one-tenth of the wealth of the civilized nations, or more than a quarter of their invested capital. At this rate all the ready money in the world would buy only about one-third of them.

THE Kobe *Herald* of August 12th says:—The British ship *Willowood* recently left this port with 1,305,147 lbs. of tea on board, and this is the largest quantity ever taken away by a single vessel, since the date when the *Assiter* left Kobe in 1884 with a cargo of 1,384,219 lbs. tea.

ACHINAMAN went to a well-to-do fellow-countryman yesterday and, by representing that he knew another party who wanted to buy bracelets, got him to part with two jade-stone bangles, worth \$10. The alleged dealer afterwards pretended that the jewelry had been stolen, but it was too thin, and he is now on remand.

It is very interesting to read in a Tokyo paper that "The Ministers of France, England, Italy and the United States met on the 9th inst., at the Russian Legation and spoke from early in the forenoon till the afternoon." Our Japanese contemporary has omitted one important item in reporting this talking match—it forgets to mention what was the tittle used by the worthy Ministers.

It is satisfactory to know, says *Research*, that to some extent two germs for consumption have been discovered, the one gaseous and the other liquid. Salicylic acid, however, appears to be the most lasting successful. Perhaps the best germicide may be found, yet the principle of the method of treatment is quite revolutionary. In consumption the blood contains living bacilli-tubercles, and this system introduces into the blood by injections the microbes of salicylic acid to kill the bacilli. When the bacilli are destroyed nature will have a chance of repairing the damage done.

A WEALTHY Chinese medical practitioner of Canton has set up a charitable institution at the East gate, which aims at buying leprosy children from their parents or guardians (so says the placard posted in the most prominent streets of the city) and putting them through a course of treatment for their cure. A large sum of money is also put aside for the marriage ceremonies of such of the poor children as may have been cured; whereas such as are incurable, after the space of a year, are to be turned over to the Leprosy village outside the South gate of Canton city. The custom has always been, in the case of children afflicted with leprosy, to send them to a leprosy village, but by means of this charitable institution an attempt, at least, will be made to succour the unfortunate before consigning them forever to social ostracism. This benevolent doctor has our best wishes for the success of his philanthropic venture.

A LEADING San Francisco paper gets on its hind-legs thus:—War with England is inevitable. It will be of short duration. England will have the advantage of the United States, because the United States is unprepared for war. It is proper in one sense that America should be unprepared for war. England will bombard our coast cities and play havoc with our commerce. All this we can stand, but as sure as God lives, this republic will never pay one dollar of indemnity to England. England may bombard every coast city and destroy every American ship which sails the ocean, but America will never submit to defeat and never acknowledge that it has been conquered, for conquered this nation can never be. San Francisco may and doubtless will be blown every English soldier off the American continent. We shall take the Dominion of Canada and the whole line of British America. Canada will have little incident of war shall occur. Canada will invade the two great powers of the English-speaking world to this inevitable and disastrous conflict. Six millions of small-minded, jealous neighbours, half of whom hate England because they are Romanists and Jesuits; 10,000,000 of Irish-Americans, who also hate England; 4,000 miles of border line, with an open-Behring Sea; the fisheries question, which will never be adjusted; a competitive railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific; a fortified island yard at Vancouver Island, with the Strait of Juan de Fuca protected by English fortifications; English pride, English valour, and English trade, render it altogether impossible that England and America should avoid war. Looking upon it as inevitable and unavoidable, we welcome it as hastening the time when our soil shall be lighted by the aurora-borealis, our country bordered by two oceans, and bounded upon the south by a border of republics with whom it will our and their interest to maintain peace. We shall pick up Canada as we would a plum. Whenever this vexatious neighbour provokes us to a war with England, or what is a better expression, whenever it provokes England to make war upon the United States of America, we will gobble it up and annex it, and after holding it for a term as a conquered province, we will make half-a-dozen States of it, and admit them to the family of the great republic. We are friendly with Canada and do not want an inch of her sterile soil, nor any part of her very curious and cranky population. We are friendly with England and do not desire an acre of her colonial possessions. We have land enough and people enough, but we cannot stand vexatious, arrogant, and imperious neighbours. We have money enough and soldiers enough and enough of courage and pride to guard and protect our own country. We desire to be let alone. We desire to maintain friendly relations with all the world. We wish to avoid the necessity for a standing army. We desire to avoid the expense of a navy and of coast defences, but if it becomes necessary in defence of our soil to resist foreign invasion, we would summon an army as numerous as that of Xerxes. We would fight as the Greeks fought Marathon. If coast defences are inevitable, we would surround our shores with impregnable defences. If a navy becomes a necessity, it should not alone rival that of England, but should be equal to the combined fleets of all the nations. Not a cent for tribute, but a thousand millions for defence, should be the ultimatum of any proposition of war. Nor would we delay navy and coast defences. If England fortifies her Canadian frontier, we would erect a fortress commanding it by its strength of guns and its power of resistance. If England builds a more powerful navy, we must establish a more powerful navy. Considering a war with England as unavoidable and inevitable, we would make friendly preparation for the encounter, looking our friend steadily in the face and being ready for the conflict whenever England shall choose to permit Canada to provoke it.

RECENT advices state that slight shocks of earthquake still continue to be experienced at Kumamoto from time to time, but the people are gradually regaining confidence, and are returning to their houses and resuming their occupations.

ON the arrival of the steamship *Nagato Maru* at Hakodate the other morning, an enormous sunfish was found firmly fixed on the bow of the vessel, having been caught in the centre and carried along by the ship. It appeared to have been there for some time. The fish was about 9 feet in length, and weighed about a ton. It was sold for the benefit of the crew, and realised 9 yen.

It is said that much attention is now being paid in Turkey to the production of grapes for wine-making. Especially has this been the case since the phylloxera has caused such widespread destruction in France. There are large areas of the Ottoman Empire that are particularly adapted to grape-growing, and the wines that are produced are said to be excellent and to command a ready sale.

COAL MINES AND RAILWAYS IN
HOKKAIDO.

According to the *Chingai Shogyo Shimpo* of the 2nd instant, the projectors of the Hokkaido Railway Company are greatly elated by the discovery of a coal bed of extraordinary dimensions in the Yohari district, on the company's proposed route. The depth of the bed is stated to be more than 30 shaku, and the quality is declared to be exceedingly good. It is calculated that it will be possible to obtain 300,000 tons of coal annually from the newly found seam. The projectors contemplate a gigantic undertaking for working the coal mines and the railways of the 4,000,000 yen, representing their estimated capital, they propose to appropriate three millions for the construction of a railway from Muroran to Poronai, thus connecting their line with the Government one. They further propose to apply to the Government for the sale of the Poronai-Temiyu line and the Poronai coal mines. Should this project prove successful, the company will own a long line of railway, connecting Otaru with Muroran, the best ports on the western and eastern coasts of the island, respectively. The line traverses the rich valley of the Ishikari river, tapping on the way the best coal beds in the island, and passing the city of Sapporo, the seat of the Local Government. The company will be able to produce about 400,000 tons of coal per annum from its mines.—*Japan Mail*.

NOTES FROM CHINESE PAPERS.

Two opium dens were entered by a band of robbers at Fatsan on the 18th instant. The employees of these establishments were awed into submission by a display of firearms, and the robbers walked away with money, opium, and valuables to a considerable amount. The police, of course, came only when the last of the robbers had leisurely walked off, after having enjoyed a couple of whiffs of opium at the scene of their depredations.

Lieutenant-General Su, commander-in-chief of Kuangsi, says the *Kuangsi*, is now in Canton, ostensibly on a visit to His Excellency the Viceroy, but we (*Telegraph*) are credibly informed, with the intention of procuring weapons of precision for the Kuangsi troops, who are now but partially armed with modern quick-firing rifles, and these of a most miscellaneous description. General Su, it may be remembered, was the popular and successful defender of Tamsui against the French in 1884.

All that portion of the river at Fatsan, where an embankment joins the North and West rivers, owing to the narrowness of the Channel, have been in the habit during Spring freshets of overflowing and causing considerable damage to the neighboring ricefields. This trouble, according to the *Kuangsi*, will shortly be a thing of the past. The river is to be widened one third of its present breadth and strong dykes and embankments made to resist all future encroachments of the river. The funds for this important work have been collected at the "urgent solicitations" of Viceroy Chang Chih-tung.

Yesterday morning while His Excellency the Viceroy of Canton was presiding over a rifle competition at the range belonging to the Futai guards, an attendant, while attempting to pass across the line of fire, got a little present in the shape of a bullet, which passed through his cheeks, knocking out in its progress a superfluous tooth. The *Kuangsi* assures us, however, that the wound was not a dangerous one. We are glad to hear of this, as we are anxious to request this attendant to come down and stand with an apple or orange on his head while we put a hole through his with our Martini-Henry at the next "spoon" competition. We are generous, and now offer sixty cents passage money (Chinese first class) for the *M. M. C. Steamboat Company's* steamer, if he will come down to Hongkong and give us a chance of playing William Tell with a breech-loader.

SEOUL.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

August 3rd 1889.

We had very heavy rain during last month, but during the past few days it has been dry and hot. The thermometer to-day stands at 92° in the shade.

Cholera has made its appearance, but so far only amongst the natives. It is not strange that the disease should break out here but it is strange that it has not been more fatal than has been the case, considering the wretched manner in which the people live.

Col. Chaille Long, of the U. S. Legation, leaves here by next steamer, on his way to Egypt.

M. de Plancy, the French Minister, was called to Peking on important business by last steamer. During his absence the French cruiser *Chasseur* remains at Chemulpo.

The steamer *Signal* leaves Chemulpo to-morrow, with a quartz mill for one of the gold fields. Messrs. Pierce, Scott, and Harvey go to superintend the erecting and working of it. It is very doubtful if the mill will do any work before next spring, or even then. The King and one or two prominent officials are in favour of introducing this innovation, but many of the officials are working hard to make the affair a failure.—*Rising Sun*.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

This Company, though far from being the oldest life office in the country, was established at Edinburgh in 1825, and since that time has had a long career of brilliant prosperity. It may truly be said of it, as was long ago said of the ancient city of Nuremberg, that its hand is in every land; while there are other companies as safe, as large, and as prosperous, there is no single one that has a more distinguished name or a higher reputation for liberality and

straight-forward dealing. At home a Standard policy is looked upon as the safest of provisions; abroad, the name of the office is recognised in every British colony and dependency as the name of a Company that has, long years ago, won its spurs in the lists of honourable business competition. And while ever since 1805 its business has exceeded a million annually, it last year obtained the premier place among the life offices of this country by showing a record of new policies issued during the year amounting to nearly one-and-a-half million sterling. Such remarkable success in an office doing business on the sure and steady lines which have always commended themselves to British ideas of prudence, can only be accounted for by the fact that the public has the very best reasons to place confidence in the office, and the most searching enquiries into the position and methods of the Company only serve to prove that this is in every way the case. The Standard office is in especial favour with the officers of both branches of the service, who from past experience, have discovered that the Company is excelled by no other in the liberality of its terms. One result of the Company's sixty-four years of work has been to earn it a name which is, in itself, productive of much business.

The average amount of each policy, has in recent years, shown a reduction. It is now £504. This, taking all other matters well into consideration, proves that the Company is being increasingly supported by those whose incomes do not admit of a large insurance policy. The Company's paid last year in gratuity £58,192, or nearly £2,000 a day; its total income for the year was £987,029, its accumulated funds are within a few thousand pounds of seven millions, and it has over twenty millions sterling of assurances in force. These figures are sufficient evidence of the magnitude of the Company's business, which, however, is not only large, but is of a thoroughly sound nature. That it is of a profitable character may be seen from the fact that at the last valuation, for the five years ending 15th November, 1885, a surplus of £487,312 was shown, which £485,091 was divided among the policyholders. The Company, since its commencement, has always declared a bonus at the rate of £1,100 per cent. per annum on the amount assured. This is a most satisfactory rate, and one which no policyholder will find fault with.

It need only be said that the Standard office gives every description of life assurance on the most reasonable terms, that it is valued on a sound basis, and that its expenses are not disproportionate. While an intending assured or applicant for agency would find it difficult to select a better office, he might wish the greatest case pick upon one much worse. There is no such thing as a *best* office in life assurance, some offices excelling on one point, some on another, but for all round excellence, the Standard Life Assurance Company is in the very forefront of the life assurance institutions of the world.—*Agents Guide*.

THE CULTURE OF THE FISTS.

Athletic training has been greatly stimulated of late, not so much for the benefit that it brings to the individual as because it produces a small class of professional pugilists, who are trained to make matches for the purpose of making each other. These matches afford an opportunity for betting on the probabilities of the best man. In some of the recent exhibitions in this city a negro imported from Australia was pitted against a white man. The negro, apparently, had the most "science" and the best-trained muscles. He whipped his white antagonist. Whereupon a highly colored element of the population was mightily set up. There was a glow upon his face that could not be washed, but his muscles that could prevail over his white antagonist. A thousand spectators assembled to see this and other contests with fists in this city. Those who were not members of the association under whose auspices the battles were fought between a negro and a white man, willingly paid their money for an opportunity to witness the "sport." Large sums of money changed hands in the payment of bets.

Just here the inquiry is pertinent: What good results are attained by exhibitions of this kind? Do these futile exhibitions tend to the most desirable physical culture? No. They tend to a development of brutal taste. Physical culture is not to be underrated. The young man who can now drive a bicycle a hundred miles a day, pitch a good base-ball game, walk forty miles by daylight, climb mountains with little fatigue, hunt and fish for recreation when another would tire out in the first hour, or use his fists dexterously to punish a bully or highwayman, has an immense advantage over the man who has had no physical training. The former may be the better man all his life. He has more resources and more power to resist disease and all adverse influences. He takes hold of life, as it were, with a stronger grip, and in the long run will get more out of life. There is a physical training which tends to secure such results. Against this nothing can be said. It is in most instances good from beginning to end. It is all-round culture going that makes a strong and healthy individual. It does not

Commercial.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—186 per cent. premium, buyers.
 Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$100 per share, buyers.
 China Traders' Insurance Company—\$81 per share, buyers.
 North China Insurance—Tia. 330 per share, buyers.
 Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$140 per share, buyers.
 Yangtze Insurance Association—Tia. 100 per share.
 On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tia. 150, per share.
 Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$185 per share, sellers.
 China Fire Insurance Company—\$85 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—72 per cent. premium, sellers.
 Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$41 per share, sellers.
 China and Manila Steam Ship Company—137 per share.
 Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Hotel Company—\$210 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$501.
 Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—10 per cent. dis., sellers.
 Douglas Steamship Company—\$83 per share, sellers.
 China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$273 per share, buyers.
 Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$100 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong Ice Company—\$105 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share.
 Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$14 per share, sellers.
 A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$22 per share, sellers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—23 per cent. premium, sellers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent. premium, buyers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—11 per cent. premium.
 Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$150 per share, nominal.
 The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$25 per share, nominal.
 Punjoni and Sunghie Dui Samantan Mining Co.—\$21 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$167 per share, buyers.
 Tonquin Coal Mining Co.—\$550 per share, sellers.
 The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—210 per cent. prem., sellers.
 The East Borneo Planting Co., Limited—\$50 per share, sellers.
 The Sengat Koyah Planting Co., Ltd.—\$45 per share, buyers.
 Crickshank & Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share, nom.
 The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.
 The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Co., Ltd.—par, nominal.
 The China-Borneo Co., Ltd.—\$48 per share, buyers.
 The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Ltd.—\$18 per share, sellers.
 The Green Island Cement Co. (Old issue)—\$45 per share, buyers.
 The Green Island Cement Co. (New issue)—\$81 per share, nominal.
 The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$134 per share, sellers.
 Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$28 per share, buyers.
 The West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$53 per share, buyers.
 The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$25 per share, buyers.
 The Labuk Planting Co., Ltd.—\$17 per share, buyers.
 The Jelabu Mining and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$7 per share, sellers.
 The Selama Tin Mining Co., Ltd.—\$4 per share, sales and buyers.
 The Shameen Hotel Co., Ltd.—\$5 per share, nominal.
 The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$21 per share, sellers.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON—Bank, T. T. 3/01
 Bank Bills, on demand 3/01
 Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/01
 Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/01
 Credits at 4 months' sight 3/11
 Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/11

ON PARIS—Bank Bills, on demand 3.81
 Credits at 4 months' sight 3.90
 ON INDIA, T. T. 22 1/2
 On Demand 22 1/2

ON SHANGHAI—Bank, T. T. 72
 Private, 30 days' sight 73

OPIUM MARKET—THIS DAY.

OLD MALWA, per picul\$600
 (Allowance, Tia. 80)
 NEW PATNA, (without choice) per chest\$571
 NEW PATNA, (first choice) per chest\$520
 NEW PATNA, (bottom) per chest\$527
 NEW PATNA, (second choice) per chest\$575
 NEW BEARERS, (without choice) per chest\$500
 NEW BEARERS, (bottom) per chest\$510
 NEW PERSIAN (best quality) per picul\$550
 OLD PERSIAN (best quality) per picul\$500
 OLD PERSIAN (second quality) per picul\$475

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer *Calendone*, with the French mail of 26th ult., left Singapore on the 21st instant at 11 a.m., and may be expected here on or about the 28th.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The O. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Belgia*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco to the 3rd inst., left Yokohama on the 22nd instant, and is due here on the 28th.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The steamer *Arratoon Apor*, left Calcutta for this port on the morning of the 16th instant, and is expected here on the 1st proximo.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. & A. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Airlie*, left Port Darwin for this port on the 18th instant, and may be expected to arrive on the 27th.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The Canadian Pacific steamer *Batavia*, with the Canadian mail, left Vancouver on the 9th instant for Yokohama and Hongkong.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The China Shippers' Mutual S. N. Co.'s steamer *Ningchow*, from Glasgow and Liverpool, left Singapore on the 17th instant, and is expected here on the 23rd.

The Navigazione Generale Italiana steamer *Bormida*, left Singapore on the 21st instant, and is expected here on the 27th.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

ANCONA, British steamer, 1,878, W. D. Mudie, 21st August—Yokohama 13th August, Mails and General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

GLENFINLAS, British steamer, 1,409, R. D. Jones, 21st August—London 11th July, and Singapore 16th August, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

ANFAN, British steamer, 1,950, R. S. Thomson, 21st August—Amoy 20th August, General—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

HONGKONG, British steamer, 1,000, Outerbridge, 22nd August—Fochow 20th August, Tea—Butterfield & Swire.

KUTANG, British steamer, 1,495, W. Young, 22nd August—Whampoa 22nd August, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

DEPARTURES.

August 21, *Peking*, German str., for Whampoa.

August 21, *Benary*, British steamer, for Saigon.

August 21, *Benader*, British steamer, for Singapore.

August 22, *Hector*, British steamer, for Amoy.

August 22, *Marie*, German steamer, for Haiphong.

August 22, *Prato*, German steamer, for Chong.

August 22, *Activa*, German steamer, for Cebu.

August 22, *Ningpo*, British str., for Shanghai.

August 22, *Activa*, German steamer, for Cebu.

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August 22, *Ningpo*, British str., for Shanghai.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

ABYSSINIA, British steamer, 2,146, George A. Lee, 20th August—Vancouver 26th July, and Yokohama 12th August, General—Adamson, Bell & Co.

ACTIV, Danish steamer, 355, Revsbeck, 21st August—Pakhoi 18th August, and Hoihow 20th, General—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

AVOCHIE, British steamer, 1,034, Cass, 18th August—Saigon 14th August, General—Soey Sing.

CICERO, British steamer, 1,030, George, 19th August—Saigon 15th August, Rice, &c.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

DEVAVON SE, British steamer, 1,079, P. H. Loff, 13th August—Bangkok 8th August, General—Yuen Fat Hong.

DON JUAN, Spanish steamer, 654, J. Marques, 21st August—Manila 16th August, and Amoy 19th, General—Brandt & Co.

FAME, British steamer, 1,177, A. Stopani, Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.

FRANJA, Danish steamer, 397, C. A. Lund, 11th August—Touan 11th August, Salk—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

GALIC, British steamer, 4,205, W. G. Pearne, 11th August—San Francisco 20th July, and Yokohama 7th August, Mails and General—O. & O. S. S. Co.

HALOONG, British steamer, 783, J. S. Roach, 21st August—Tamsui 18th August, Amoy 19th, and Swatow 20th, General—D. La. praik & Co.

MILLFIELD, British steamer, 1,400, Chas. Kirby, 6th August—Cardiff 21st June, Coal—Borneo Co.

PHRA CHIT, CHOM KLAO, British steamer, 1,011, A. Benson, 18th August—Bangkok 12th August, Rice and General—Yuen Fat Hong.

PILOT FISH, British steamer, 161, A. Stopani, Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.

TIVERTON, British steamer, 1,743, R. White, head, 15th June—put back—Adamson, Bell & Co.

WINGSANG, British steamer, 1,517, A. de St. Croix, 21st August—Calcutta 6th August, and Singapore 15th, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

ZAFIRO, British steamer, 575, McCallin, 19th August—Manila 17th August, Coffee, Cigars, etc.—Russell & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

ALICIA, Hawaiian bark, 507, J. Brodhurst, 16th August—Albany, West Australia, 10th July, Sandanway—Order.

AMPHITRITE, German ship, 1,814, A. Bower, 17th July—Cardiff 6th March, Coal—Order.

AUSTRALIA, British bark, 999, Wm. Harris, 11th June—Manila 31st May, Ballast—Order.

CHARGER, American ship, 1,379, D. S. Goodell, 28th June—San Diego, Cal., 18th April, Ballast—Russell & Co.

COMET, German ship, 1,663, R. Krippner, 21st July—Cardiff 15th March, Coals—Melchers & Co.

CONQUEROR, American ship, 1,548, A. D. Lohrop, 17th June—Anjer 1st June, Ballast—Reuter, Brockmann & Co.

ERKONING, Chinese bark, 457, Opium Examination bulk, Stonecutters' Island—Chinese Customs.

GOLIAH, Siamese bark, 542, Jas. Kent, 16th August—Bangkok 2nd August, Rose Wood—Chinese.

GUSTAV OSCAR, German bark, 1,352, M. Lee-mann, 4th July—Cardiff 25th Feb., Coal—Melchers & Co.

HARVEST QUEEN, British ship, 2,030, E. A. Forsyth, 16th August—New York, and Singapore 2nd August, Kerosene Oil—Russell & Co.

HAYDN BROWN, British bark, 821, C. H. Haver, 21st July—Ilolo 11th July, Ballast and Sapanwood—Captain.

IRENE, American brig, 467, James W. Yates, 11th July—Newcastle, N.S.W., 10th May, Coal—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.

JOSEPHUS, American ship, 1,470, T. M. Rogers, 13th June—Newcastle, N.S.W., 16th April, Coals—Butterfield & Swire.

MABEL TAYLOR, British ship, 1,298, C. E. Dusha, 2nd June—Cardiff 6th December, Coal—Melchers & Co.

MARTHA DAVIS, American bark, 832, Pendleton, 13th June—Tijilatap 28th April, Ballast—Russell & Co.

ONKOA, British bark, 430, Brown, 2nd August—Yokohama 4th June, Ballast—Order.

ROBERT S. BERNARD, British bark, 1,200, M. J. C. Andrews, 15th August—Newcastle, N.S.W., 29th June, Coal—Adamson, Bell & Co.

RICHARD PARSONS, American bark, 1,116, W. F. Thorndike, 7th June—Newcastle 17th April, Coal—Widder & Co.

SEA WITCH, American ship, 1,289, Chas. H. Tabbots, Newcastle, N.S.W., May 21st, Coal—Captain.

VALKYRIEN, British bark, 498, Baikie, 16th August—Freemantle 13th July, Sandalwood—Order.

VELOCITY, British bark, 450, R. Martin, 20th May—Honolulu 28th March—General—Reuter, Brockmann & Co.

VIGILANT, American ship, 1,723, Wm. H. Gould, 2nd July—Amoy 30th June, Kerosene Oil—Russell & Co.

WHAMPOA.

CHOYKANG, British steamer, 1,104, Saver, 18th August—Wuhu 13th August, Rice—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

FOOKSANG, British steamer, 990, H. Hogg, 19th August—Shanghai, and Wuhu 14th Aug., Rice—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

KWANGLER, Chinese steamer, 1,508, Lancaster, 10th August—Shanghai 15th August, General—C. M. S. N. Co.

PEKING, German steamer, 954, G. Heuermann, 20th August—Shanghai 17th August, General—Siemens & Co.

RIVER STEAMERS.

Fatshan, British steamer, 2,260, S. W. Goggin, Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.

Hankow, British steamer, 2,335, Lloyd—Butterfield & Swire.

He-nan, British steamer, 1,377, G. B. Lafavour, Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.

Kiu-kiang, British steamer, 617, W. E. Clarke, Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.

Kiang-chow, British steamer, 288, McIver, Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.

Paid, Chinese steamer, 284, J. W. Stavers, Tok Koc (laid up for repairs).

Kiang-ting, Chinese steamer, 360, Holmes—China Merchants S. N. Co.

Powan, British steamer, 1,800, J. P. Hoyland, Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.

White Cloud, British steamer, 527, W. J. Risby, Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS	FROM	DATE DUE	AGENTS
Ningchow	Liverpool	August 23rd	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
Cyclops	Liverpool	August 24th	Butterfield & Swire.
Bormida	Port Darwin	August 27th	Russell & Co.
Calcutta	Bombay	August 27th	Carlowitz & Co.
Belgia	San Francisco	August 28th	Messageries Maritimes.
Arratoon Apor	Calcutta	September 1st	O. & O. S. S. Co.
			D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.

STEAMERS LOADING IN HONGKONG.

DESTINATION	VESSELS	AGENTS	DATE OF LEAVING
London, &c., via Suez Canal	Ganges	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Aug. 24th, at noon.
London (direct)	Shanghai	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About Sept. 14, noon.
London, via Suez Canal	Danfa	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	To-morrow, at 5 p.m.
Manilla, via Saigon, &c.	Saghalien	Butterfield & Swire.	Aug. 24th.
Bremen, via Ports of Call.	Carmarthen	Messageries Maritimes.	Aug. 29th, at noon.
Genoa, via Bombay, &c.	Preussen	Adamson, Bell & Co.	About Aug. 30th.
San Francisco, via Y'hama	Bormida	Melchers & Co.	Aug. 28th, at 4 p.m.
San Francisco, via Y'hama	City of Peking	Carlowitz & Co.	Sept. 6th, at noon.
Vancouver, B.C., via K. & Sydney, Melbourne, &c.	Galic	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	Sept. 19th, at 1 p.m.
Australian Ports, &c.	Abyssinia	O. & O. S. S. Co.	Aug. 26th, at 1 p.m.
Calcutta, via Straits	Airlie	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Aug. 29th, at noon.
Bangkok	Kent	Russell & Co.	Sept. 3rd, at 4 p.m.
Yokohama, via Nag. &c.	Wingsang	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Aug. 27th, at 3 p.m.
Shanghai, Kobe, &c.	Devawangte	Yuen Fat Hong	Aug. 24th, daylight.
Shanghai, via Amoy	Ancona	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Aug. 30th, daylight.
Cyclops	Ningchow	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	About Aug. 24th.
Shanghai, via Swatow	Caledonia	Messageries Maritimes.	About August 28th.
Swatow, Amoy, &c.	Kutang	Butterfield & Swire.	August 26th.
	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		To-morrow, at 3 p.m.
	Douglas Lapraik & Co.		Aug. 25th, daylight.

Intimations.

INTIMATION.
F. Blackhead & Co.,
 SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS,
 AND
 PROVISION MERCHANTS,
 NAVY CONTRACTORS,
 AND
 GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS
 No. 11, Praya Central.
 (Opposite Pedder's Wharf).

SOLE AGENTS
 RAHTJEN'S
 GENUINE
 COMPOSITION
 FOR
 THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS
 CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS
 PRESERVATIVE AGAINST
 ROTTING, DECAY, &c., OF WOOD.



SAPOLIO.
 ENOCH MORGAN'S SON'S
 SAPOLIO
 OR GENERAL CLEANING PURPOSES,
 CHR. MOTZ & Co., BORDEAUX CLARETS.

MAX HAASEN'S FRANKFURT ON M.
 CONSERVED MEATS,
 VEGETABLES AND FRUIT.
 CEMENT from the celebrated Factory of Hem-moor,
 SWEDISH TAR and OREGON PINE
 LUMBER.

FLensburg STOCKBEER.
 ENGINEERS' AND BLACKSMITHS'
 MACHINERY AND TOOLS.
 EVERY KIND OF
 SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES
 ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT
 REASONABLE PRICES.
 ALL KINDS OF
 COALS
 SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE
 Hongkong, 26th June, 1889.

Dr. Knorr's
 ANTIPYRINE.
 (Dose for Adults 16 to 25 grains 4 times a day.)

IS the most approved and most efficacious
 remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE,
 NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER,
 TYPHUS, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING-
 COUGH, and many other complaints. It is
 also the very best Antiseptic. Highly recom-
 mended by the medical Faculty. To be had at
 every reputable Chemist and Druggist. Ask for
 Dr. KNORR'S ANTIPYRINE! Each Tin
 bears the inventor's signature "Dr. KNORR"

in red letters.
 Supplies constantly on hand at JUSTUS
 LEMBEKE & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai—
 Sole Agents for China. Beware of spurious
 imitations!
 Hongkong 20th May, 1889.

A. G. GORDON & CO.,
 LIMITED.
 ENGINEERS, LAUNCH BUILDERS,
 GENERAL AND GOVERNMENT
 CONTRACTORS, IRONMONGERS, COM-
 MISSION AGENTS, VALUATORS, IRON
 AND TIMBER MERCHANTS.

WORKS
 BOWLINGTON, EAST POINT.
 OFFICE
 CORNER OF PRINCE STREET AND PRAYA.
 STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED.
 Hongkong, 1st May, 1889.

NOTICE.
**HONGKONG & WHAMPOA
 DOCK COMPANY,
 LIMITED.**

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS
 are respectfully informed that, if upon
 their arrival in this HARBOUR none of the
 COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand,
 ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD
 OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive
 prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found
 necessary, communication with the Undersecretary
 is requested, when immediate steps will be taken
 to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.
 D. GILLIES,